

Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Mode of Resistance to the Conscription.

When the Chicago Times or Sat. Clark and the Wisconsin copperheads generally proclaim opposition to the war for the restoration of the Union, they do not do so without plans to carry out their designs. One mode is to encourage desertions from the army, and they propose to effect this by the protection of deserters by the interposition of the state judiciary. If the officers of the government cannot arrest a deserter who has run away, to a state where insurrection does not exist, and martial law is not now in existence, then there is a direct and standing invitation to all the disloyal, cowardly shirks in the army to make the best of their way home. When once there the copperhead judges are to be ready to take the deserter out of the hands of military officers sent for them, set them at liberty, and arrest and imprison the officers for kidnapping. That this is really the copperhead plan of operations, the case which has recently transpired in Illinois proves. Certain federal military officers, with a squad of soldiers, were sent from Indianapolis to Clark county, Illinois, to arrest several deserters from the army, who were at their homes. They succeeded in performing their duty, although not without forcible and bloody resistance on the part of the friends of the deserters. Complaint was made to Judge Constable, of the 4th judicial circuit of Illinois, against the federal officers, and the judge issued process against them and brought them and the deserters before him. The following is Judge Constable's own statement of the matter:

At the request of John McFarland, a judge of the 4th judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, I state that Messrs. McFarland and Thomas Long have been arrested and brought before me for examination on a charge of kidnapping, and that I have deemed it my duty to hold them over in a bond of five hundred dollars, to appear on next Thursday morning, before the 10th judicial day of the term of the Clark circuit court, now in session, to answer further to said charge, and have ordered the discharge from custody of James Gammon, Hugh Scott, M. Helehar and John Tanner, four men whom they had arrested upon the ground that they were deserters from Co. K, 19th regiment Illinois volunteers.

[Signed.] CHARLES H. CONSTABLE,
Judge 4th Judicial Circuit of Ill.

It is plain enough that if state judges are permitted to discharge deserters and imprison federal officers for arresting them, there will soon be an end to the army. Looking upon it in this light, the authorities at Washington have arrested Judge Constable for inciting mutiny and desertion, and viding the escape of deserters from law, full military authority.

If Illinois had a copperhead governor, he would interpose state authority for the protection of the judges, and thus would commence the forcible resistance to federal authority, by which these traitorous men propose to nullify the authority of the national government, and prevent the enforcement of the laws against desertion; and the recent act of congress for filling up the army by conscription.

This is precisely what Sat. Clark meant the other night, when he told the democrats in this city, that if Coltrane should be elected, and also a democratic governor next fall, not a man could be drafted from Wisconsin. We think Sat. Clark is greatly mistaken, and that if both the events spoken of should happen, the laws of congress and the orders of the commander-in-chief would be obeyed in this state notwithstanding, but the object and intention of these copperheads is nevertheless quite apparent.

'Copperheads.'—Copperhead beatings are being all the fashion now. Democrats know how to turn, that nickname to account, and if they don't make it popular, then there is no such thing as a "snake." Look out for "copperheads."—*Million Patriot.*

Copperhead beats lie under the significant representative of their principles. "Look out for the copperheads."

A message has been sent to the legislature by the governor, calling attention to the suffering wives and children of deceased soldiers—recommending state aid of \$6 per month, until United States pensions can be received.

Senators Clark and Frost voted in the Senate against a resolution thanking General Rosecrans for his skill and bravery. They are copperhead democrats, of course.

CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"A proclamation is soon to be made, calling upon those sections of the republic which have been backward in furnishing troops to send forward their quotas. Each congressional district will have its quota marshaled. After the delinquent states and territories have furnished their quotas now due, it will very probably be necessary to order a new levy throughout the country. It is estimated that 600,000 recruits will be needed between now and the 1st of July to

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From Indianapolis.

Editors Gazette:—I am sorry to have to relate the defeat of our men near Franklin, on the 6th inst., by Van Dorn. By the accounts from there it seems that some one is greatly in fault about that affair, but who that one is I suppose coming events will disclose. Some men censure Gen. Gilbert very much, but in his defence and in justice to him, we are told that Col. Colburn did not send him a single dispatch during the fight and from the apparent receding of the firing the general supposed our men were having the best of the fight. As the 22d Wisconsin was in that battle I suppose the state will be compelled to mourn many of her departed braves who have either gone to rest on the blood-red field of strife or are held captive by southern traitors. While we mourn the loss of so many of our comrades we are consoled by the knowledge that they acted the part of true soldiers; during the fight and only surrendered when they could fight no longer. Since the battle Van Dorn has been heavily reinforced and if he will only stay in the vicinity of Springfield Hill a few days longer he will have a larger job on his hands than the whipping of one brigade. As a kind of set off for this affair, on Saturday last the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry and the 4th Michigan cavalry, surprised a detachment of rebels at Unionville, ten miles from here, and after killing and wounding over two hundred they captured sixty prisoners and the camp and its equipment. We lost only two wounded.

There will be a general move of this army soon and the aspect of things shows very plainly that not many days will elapse ere the move begins.

General Rosecrans has adopted a system of furloughs for the deserving soldiers, and this, with his stern measures about deserting, have nearly ended deserting. The cutting off incompetent officers' heads still goes on. A large list of these dismissed officers has been published. It embraces all ranks from colonel to lieutenant inclusive. In the list I see the name of Capt. D. C. Reed, of the 24th Wisconsin volunteers, for leaving his comrades on the field during the battle of Stone River.

It sends a thrill of joy through every soldier in this army to know that the wave of indignation, which started here, against the copperheads, is swelling to a perfect avalanche as it rolls toward the northern states. The day for our revenge will come ere long.

I see the Cincinnati Enquirer and Chicago Times deserve to be squelched. The Enquirer of the 8th inst. contains one of the most damnable insults which have ever been given to the army and the government. The editor says:—"They will find their wives perhaps under the care of some charitable agent of an aid society, who has found that there are more ways than one to administer consolation." If the writer of that paragraph was only in the army he never would write another such an insult to our patriots. I forbear giving any more of his vulgarities.

The weather is cool and windy to-day, but for the last two days we have had a heavy rain storm.

J. M. KIMBALL.

The Western Marine Brigade.

St. Louis, March 13.

As the marine brigade, under command of Brigadier General A. W. Ellet, is about leaving for Vicksburg, a few lines describing the boats and the nature of the service may be interesting to your many readers.

The brigade, at present, consists of one regiment of infantry, four companies of cavalry, and a battery of light artillery, to be stationed on steamers and kept moving up and down the river, in connection with the rams and gunboats, and keep it clear of guerrillas. The boats of the marine brigade are the Autocrat, R. H. Fairchild, Diana, Baltic, B. J. Adams, John Caine, and Woodford. The Autocrat is the flagship, the Fairchild supply-ship, and the Woodford hospital boat. They are all encased with a thick oak siding, or bulkhead, enclosing the whole boat, with another one inside, around the boilers. All but the Fairchild and Woodford are arranged for carrying troops, and each will accommodate about 450 men. The lower deck is fitted with staterooms for about 100 horses, as well arranged as any lively steamer. Between the lower deck and the middle, or boiler deck, an extra deck has been made for the men to sleep in, in three tiers of bunks, running fore and aft, supplied with mattresses and pillows filled with straw. The cabins are about 200 feet long. About 60 feet is used by the soldiers as their mess room. All possible care is taken to preserve the health of the men. Each boat is supplied with bathing-tubs and good washing places.

The men are all soldiers, having been taken from hospitals as fast as they were ready to return to their old regiments. They are from almost every state and regiment in the west, and are all men who have seen service, and elect their own officers. Each boat has, besides its regular officers, a military commander, the former sailing masters, and great care has been taken in equipping experienced sailing masters, pilots, and engineers.

Gen. Ellet's command consists of the marine brigade and ram fleet in all four steamboats and five iron boats, or tenders—altogether, in all, about 2,500 men.

The way in which the steamer is built is admirable, and ought to be adopted on all steamboats. On these boats they are made wide and very strong, so as to drive off artillery and cavalry on them. When the boats are in motion they are hung on cranes which swing. When the boat lands they are pushed out towards the shore and lowered, which saves a great deal of heavy lifting.

Quincy.

AN ARCH-TRAITOR.—Mr. Fernando Wood, in a speech at Stamford, Connecticut, on Tuesday night, spoke as follows:

"He declared the conscription act unconstitutional, and were he elected governor of Connecticut, not a man should be forced from the state by this act, without walking over his head body, and he was satisfied that Seymour (his candidate) entertained this same view. He considered it their duty to stand by and elect him."

A REXOR.—The New York Tribune says: "There is a rumor in this city that the supreme court is about to deliver an opinion at general term denying the power of congress to authorize the issue of currency which shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted previously to the passage of the act."

By TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

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Special to Herald.—It is stated that a draft of 600,000 men will soon be ordered, and that arrangements have been made to enforce the conscription without difficulty.

Cairo, March 17.

Special to Chicago Journal.—Sunday morning's papers from Memphis are without news. There seems to be a death-like hush respecting matters below. [We have, however, mysterious hints from intelligent sources that all is going well.]

It is again stated, by good authority, that we have captured sixteen transports in the Yazoo, and destroyed four or five others; also, that Yazoo City is in federal hands. I cannot say positively that this is true, but I believe it to be true. Should this turn out as reported, you need not be surprised to hear that Jackson, Miss., is ours, and that we hold Vicksburg in the hollow of our hands.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Stocks a shade lower and dull. Gold 67 1/2.

Flour dull and heavy, 55 lower; 7.05a 7.10 for extra; 7.10a 7.60 R. H. O. Wheat dull and heavy, 1.35a 1.00 spring, 1.30a 1.00 Milwaukee club, 1.70a 1.71 winter red. Corn heavy and lower, 90a 93 for solid; 80a 89 unround. Pork dull and drooping. Whiskey dull and heavy at 45 a 16c.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

No official dispatches from Vicksburg have been received to-day by either department. It is officially regarded as certain that Vicksburg is or will be soon in our possession. The secretary of war repeatedly expressed the opinion that the great and decisive battles of the campaign will be fought in the southwest, and is confident that they will result in the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Provisions have been made for Rosecrans' army against a combined rebel attack, also against the capture of Kentucky or Missouri. It is understood that the rebels concede the capture of Yazoo City.

Gov. Gurley leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow, and starts for Arizona about June.

General Fremont has gone to New York, his interviews with the secretary of war having proved unsatisfactory.

The general land office here will grant this week, to parties in California, grants for upwards of 6,000 acres of lands, among the most valuable in the state.

NEW YORK, March 18.

The steamer Kangaroo took out to-day \$210,000 in specie.

From the Memphis Argus, March 18.

The little steamer Capitola arrived at the foot of Union street yesterday forenoon, out from Young's Point since Sunday evening last. Although on her way twice the time required for the trip, she brings the latest news thus far received from below.

Everything was quiet on the river, and no boats or rafts were anywhere near at hand, there had been no skirmishing, and a general death of news prevailed. The only cause of apprehension was the water, which continued steadily to rise at the rate of two inches in twenty-four hours. This state of affairs, and the prospect of worse, rendered good camping ground an exceedingly rare commodity.

The work on the Vicksburg canal has been prosecuted as vigorously as the wretched state of the weather would permit. The heavy rains and great depth of clayey mud in the channel rendered digging extremely difficult, and last Sunday a temporary quiet was put upon all work by a break in the levee or dam which had been constructed to keep the water from coming into the upper end of the canal until full preparations had been made for it. The continued rise in the river had caused water to wash away a portion of this earthwork and break over into the canal, which it rapidly filled. The canal's officers inform us that this break had filled the canal within a few feet of the surface. Nothing more can now be done toward completing the canal until the water is pumped out. This work will occupy some time. Only one of the steam pumps was at work when the Capitola left, but preparations were being made to bring the others into requisition.

On Saturday the lower end of the canal was again shelled by the batteries constructed on the Vicksburg side, as mentioned a few days since. Although fired at "long range," a few of the shells were dropped among the workmen. This firing resulted in the death of one man.

The high water has forced the soldiers to construct temporary levees between Young's Point and the other points occupied by the armies below Vicksburg on the Mississippi side. Embankments have been thrown up between the points, and the water is being kept out of the camps by the levees. The camping ground in the river, although rendered tolerable by this labor and precaution, is still wretched enough, and the tops of the tents are even below the surface of the water on the other side of the levee. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent a "break," and none is apprehended.

As might be naturally expected there is still considerable sickness in the camps: Diarrhea, dysentery, pneumonia and other diseases incident to camp life, the climate, season, etc., prevail. Small-pox cases are still reported.

A gunboat expedition, consisting of the Lafayette and three or four other iron-clads, left Helena on Monday for White river. It was understood that the object of the expedition was the capture or destruction of a Confederate battery near Duval's Bluff. Of the result of the expedition nothing was known at Helena when the Capitola passed up.

The Yazoo Pass expedition has made considerable progress down the Tallahatchie. Of its exact whereabouts we have not been advised. It is needless to say that the expedition has been successful in that it has destroyed the Confederates' Yazoo, and succeeded in destroying a number of transports, was simply bush.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Times' special.—One year certificates now falling due should be sent into the treasury at once for payment. They will be paid in gold. Interest accruing after maturity will not be paid.

The report brought by the last steamer from Europe of the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon to withdraw the French army from Mexico, is discredited in diplomatic circles here. On the other hand they thought the French army in Mexico would be largely augmented in the next ninety days. Such also is said to be the advice received by our government.

Tribune's special.—Official advices from Mexico to the 25th of February have been received. Forey's army, 20,000 strong, was 15 miles from Puebla. The means for resistance to the attack, which was daily expected, were considered. The determination of the Mexicans to defend their country was as earnest as ever.

The United States government had ordered the governor of San Luis de Potosi to return to foreigners the money which he had raised by forced loans, and give whatever further satisfaction aggrieved parties justly demanded.

FRANKFURT, March 17, 1863.

No news of importance. The enemy is massed on our right. All quiet along the river.

STONEMAN'S STRICTION, Va. 17.

Important cavalry movements are about to be made near this place, the object being a force of the enemy located at a vital strategic point. If this proves to be as anticipated, the results of the movement will

For the Daily Gazette.
Let Us Be United.

When the rebel army fired upon Fort Sumter nearly two years ago it aroused the latent patriotism of the country to such a degree that it seemed utterly impossible for the rebellion to go on uncontrolled any great length of time. Young men and old, forgetful of party, forgetful of life and all the ties of kindred and friends and all else save love of country, and of that glorious old flag that had waved its protecting folds in the breezes of every sea and over the inhospitable lands of the earth for many a year, rushed to the conflict. They were united and determined in their purpose to maintain the constitution and the laws, let the consequences be what they might.

They seemed to realize the importance of sustaining the government in its hour of trial and maintaining the integrity of the Union of States. They plainly saw the result of disunion and sought to avert the danger and hand down to their posterity a government untroubled by time, a flag unshattered by any crime against the "unalienable rights of man." They saw the gigantic wrong of the slave institution seeking to be extended into territories dedicated to freedom as well as over the broad fields and fertile plains of the great north-west. They realized for the first time the anxieties and fears of the Fathers, and determined to avert the threatened danger even at the sacrifice of that relic of a more barbarous age. Who shall say that this was not true patriotism? Who shall dare to content against justice and right, and impugn the motives of this noble band of freedom?

Where is the man that loves slavery better than the Union, and is willing to sacrifice honor, life and the peaceful pursuits of life to sustain it?

If there be found any so unconscious of the great crime against God and humanity that slavery originated and seeks to perpetuate, then indeed will I show you a man devoid of wisdom, estranged from that "charity that knows no evil," and an enemy to all the more refined feelings of a heart radiant with patriotism, love of country, and the enduring veneration for the Almighty; a man who professes to see ruin, anarchy, and despotism usurp the place of free institutions and the manifold blessings arising from them; one who would sell his birth-right for a few pieces of silver; and barter away his chances for a happy resurrection in the world to come for a more diminutive recompense than Peter received for betraying the Saviour. I pray that there is not one so base, so lost to all sense of right and justice, so devoid of reason and of every principle that makes the man and the patriot. I hope and trust that no one's fealty to party is stronger and more potent than fealty to government; that there is none who would desire civil war in the north with all its horrors, its devastation, misery and death. Then let us reason together, let us unite, one and all, having but one object in view, viz: the suppression of the rebellion and asserting the supremacy of government over every foot of soil belonging to it, and if slavery must perish, as of right it should, as an incident of the means required to end quickly and surely the fratricidal strife, then indeed let it perish, now and forever. History will do us justice, guided by the true and faithful pen of the future historian. The world will look on with admiration, and stand back paralyzed at the upward and onward flight of our star of destiny. Let reason control us, let virtue guide us, and let liberty sustain us on our way to peace, happiness and greatness, remembering that—

"It is not laborious honesty, nor yet the honest labor of the honest man, that will save the nation, but the honest labor of the honest man, that will save the nation."

Not done days with honest arms, nor yet the honest labor of the honest man, that will save the nation, but the honest labor of the honest man, that will save the nation."

Where, comprising all the stores, secure rich markets, and not far cities with spices and turkeys crowded, nor yet laborious honesty, nor yet the honest labor of the honest man, that will save the nation, but the honest labor of the honest man, that will save the nation."

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PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
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IN LAPPING'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
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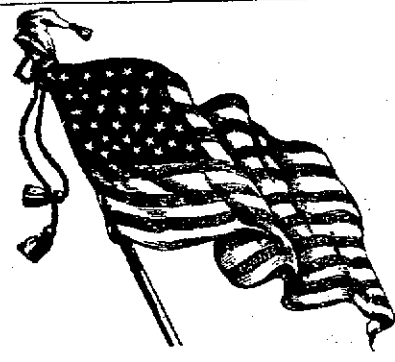
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, March 18, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Mode of Resistance to the Con-

When the Chicago Times or Sat. Clark and the Wisconsin copperheads generally proclaim opposition to the war for the restoration of the Union, they do not do so without plans to carry out their designs. One mode is to encourage desertions from the army, and they propose to effect this by the protection of deserters by the interposition of the state judiciary. If the officers of the government cannot arrest a deserter who has run away to a state where insurrection does not exist, and martial law is not now in existence, then there is a direct and standing invitation to all the disloyal, cowardly shirks in the army to make the best of their way home. When once there the copperhead judges are to be ready to take the deserter out of the hands of military officers sent for them, set them at liberty, and arrest and imprison the officers for kidnapping. That this is really the copperhead plan of operations, the case which has recently transpired in Illinois proves. Certain federal military officers, with a squad of soldiers, were sent from Indianapolis to Clark county, Illinois, to arrest several deserters from the army, who were at their homes. They succeeded in performing their duty, although not without forcible and bloody resistance on the part of the friends of the deserters. Complaint was made to Judge Constable, of the 4th judicial circuit of Illinois, against the federal officers, and the judge issued process against them and brought them and the deserters before him. The following is Judge Constable's own statement of the matter:

At the request of John McFarland, as judge of the 4th judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, I state that Messrs. McFarland and Thomas Long have been arrested and brought before me for examination on a charge of kidnapping, and that I have deemed it my duty to hold them over in a bond of five hundred dollars, to appear on next Thursday morning, being the 10th judicial day of the term of the Clark circuit court, now in session, to answer further to said charge, and have ordered the discharge from custody of James Gammon, Hugh Scott, M. Belcher and John Tanner, four men whom they had arrested upon the ground that they were deserters from Co. K, 13th regiment Illinois volunteers. [Signed, CHARLES H. CONSTABLE, Judge 4th Judicial Circuit of Ill.]

It is plain enough that if state judges are permitted to discharge deserters and imprison federal officers for arresting them, there will soon be an end to the army. Looking upon it in this light, the authorities at Washington have arrested Judge Constable for inciting mutiny and desertion, and aiding the escape of deserters from law-ful military authority.

If Illinois had a copperhead governor, he would interpose state authority for the protection of the judge, and thus would commence the forcible resistance to federal authority, by which these traitorous men propose to nullify the authority of the national government, and prevent the enforcement of the laws against desertion, and the recent act of congress for filling up the army by conscription.

This is precisely what Sat. Clark meant the other night, when he told the democratic club in this city, that if Cothren should be elected, and also a democratic governor next fall, not a man could be drafted from Wisconsin. We think Sat. is greatly mistaken, and that if both the events spoken of should happen, the laws of congress and the orders of the commander-in-chief would be obeyed in this state notwithstanding, but the object and intention of these copperheads is nevertheless quite apparent.

'COPPERHEADS.'—Copperhead beatings are being all the fashion now. Democrats know how to turn that nickname to account, and if they don't make it popular, then there is no such thing as a "snake." Look out for "copperheads."—Madison Patriot.

Copperhead hearts lie under the significant representative of their principles. "Look out for the copperheads."

A message has been sent to the legislature by the governor, calling attention to the suffering wives and children of deceased soldiers—recommending state aid of \$5 per month, until United States pensions can be received.

Senators Clark and Frost voted in the Senate against a resolution thanking General Rosecrans for his skill and bravery. They are copperhead democrats, of course.

CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"A proclamation is soon to be made, calling upon every section of the republic which have been backward in furnishing troops to send forward their quotas. Each congressional district will have its quota ordered, it will very probably be necessary to order a new levy throughout the country. It is estimated that 600,000 recruits will be needed between now and the 1st of July to

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From a Correspondent.

Mr. Geo. McCook's Headquarters, Near Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., March 12th.

Editors Gazette.—I am sorry to have to relate the defeat of our men near Franklin, on the 6th inst., by Van Dorn. By the accounts from there it seems that some one is greatly in fault about that affair, but who that one is I suppose coming events will disclose. Some men censure Gen. Gilbert very much, but in his defence and in justice to him, we are told that Col. Colburn did not send him a single dispatch during the fight and from the apparent receding of the firing the general supposed our men were having the best of the fight. As the 22d Wisconsin was in that battle I suppose the state will be compelled to mourn many of her departed braves who have either gone to rest on the blood-red field of strife or are led captive by southern traitors. While we mourn the loss of so many of our comrades we are consoled by the knowledge that they acted the part of true soldiers during the fight and only surrendered when they could fight no longer. Since the battle Van Dorn has been heavily reinforced and if he will only stay in the vicinity of Springfield Hill a few days longer he will have a larger job on his hands than the whipping of one brigade. As a kind of set off for this affair, on Saturday last the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry and the 4th Michigan cavalry, surprised a detachment of rebels at Unionville, ten miles from here, and after killing and wounding over two hundred they captured sixty prisoners and the camp and its equipment. We lost only two wounded.

There will be a general move of this army soon and the aspect of things shows very plainly that not many days will elapse ere the move begins.

General Rosecrans has adopted a system of furloughs for the deserving soldiers, and this, with his stern measures about deserting, have nearly ended deserting. The cutting off incompetent officers' heads still goes on. A large list of these dismissed officers has been published. It embraces all ranks from colonel to lieutenant inclusive. In the list I see the name of Capt. D. C. Reed, of the 24th Wisconsin volunteers, for leaving his comrades on the field during the battle of Stone River.

It sends a thrill of joy through every soldier in this army to know that the wave of indignation, which started here, against the copperheads, is swelling to a perfect avalanche as it rolls toward the northern states. The day for our revenge will come ere long.

I see the Cincinnati Enquirer and Chicago Times deserve to be squelched. The Enquirer of the 8th inst. contains one of the most damnable insults which has ever been given to the army and the government. The editor says: "They will find their voices perhaps under the care of some charitable agent of an aid society, who has found that there are more ways than one to administer consolation." If the writer of that paragraph was only in the army he never would write another such an insult to our patriots. I forbear giving any more of his vulgarity.

The weather is cool and windy to-day, but for the last two days we have had a heavy rain storm. J. M. KIMBALL.

The Western Marine Brigade.

St. Louis, March 13. As the marine brigade, under command of Brigadier-General A. W. Ellet, is about leaving for Vicksburg, a few lines describing the boats and the nature of the service may be interesting to your many readers. The brigade, at present, consists of one regiment of infantry, four companies of cavalry, and a battery of light artillery, to be stationed on steamers and kept moving up and down the river, in connection with the marine and gunboats, and keep clear of guerrillas. The boats of the marine brigade are the Autocrat, R. H. Fairchild, Diana, Baltic, B. J. Adams, John Cane, and Woodford. The Autocrat is the flagship, the Fairchild supply ship, and the Woodford hospital boat. They are all encased with a thick oak siding, or bulkhead, enclosing the whole boat, with another one inside, and the bulkheads. All but the Fairchild and Woodford are arranged for carrying troops, and each will accommodate about 450 men. The lower deck is fitted with stalls for about 100 horses, as well arranged as any lively stable. Between the lower deck and the middle, or boiler deck, an extra deck has been made for the men to sleep in, in three tiers of berths, running fore and aft, supplied with mattresses and pillows and with straw. The cabins are about 300 feet long. About 50 feet is used by the soldiers as a mess-room. All possible care is taken to preserve the health of the men. Each boat is supplied with bathing-tubs and good washing places.

The men are all soldiers, having been taken from hospitals as fast as they were ready to return to their regiments. They are from almost every state and regiment in the west, are all men who have seen service, and elect their own officers. Each boat has, besides its regular officers, a military commander, the former sailing master, and great care has been taken in selecting experienced sailing masters, pilots, and engineers.

Gen. Ellet's command consists of the marine brigade and ram fleet—in all fourteen steamboats and five tug boats, or tenders—with, in all, about 2,500 men.

The way in which the stages is built is admirable, and ought to be adopted on all steamboats. On these boats they are made wide and very strong, so as to drive off artillery and cavalry on them. When the boats are in motion they are hinged on cranes which swing. When the boat lands they are pushed out towards the shore and lowered, which saves a great deal of heavy lifting.

An ARCH-TRAITOR.—Mr. Fernando Wood, in a speech at Stamford, Connecticut, on Tuesday night, spoke as follows:

"He declared the conscription act unconstitutional, and were he elected governor of Connecticut, not a man should be forced from the state by this act, without walking over his dead body, and he was satisfied that Seymour (his candidate) entertained this same view. He considered it their duty to stand by and elect him."

A RUMOR.—The New York Tribune says: "There is a rumor in this city that the supreme court is about to deliver an opinion at general term denying the power of congress to authorize the issue of currency which shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted previously to the passage of the act."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16. Special to Chicago Tribune.—About 900 paroled soldiers belonging to Wisconsin and Illinois regiments, en route for Chicago, were detained at Richmond, in this state, yesterday, and while there completely gutted and destroyed the printing office of the Richmond Jeffersonian, an organ of the Jesse D. Bright, Vallandigham and Judge Perkins school.

WASHINGTON, March 16. Secretary Chase is expected to return from New York to-night. It is believed that his visit here will be to do with general consultations with financial men than with any specific object of selling bonds or negotiating loans. Indications still point to securing some loans abroad.

Gen. Fremont had a long interview with the President again to-day, and it is said the usual promise of a command speedily was renewed, with the addition that the secretary of war was already arranging it. The number of widows' pensions during the year ending March 1st was 15,000. The number of invalid pensions during the same period is 9,000.

James W. Patterson, congressman elect from the 3d district of New Hampshire, is a professor in Dartmouth College. Yet so pro-slavery is that institution, that his election was bitterly opposed by all his brother professors, headed by President Lord.

The order dismissing the Rev. Dr. S. S. of the 10th Illinois, in the service of the President, it having been ascertained that the hostility of Gen. Gilbert and Boyle, which caused his dismissal, was owing to his anti-slavery sentiments.

Surgeon Hascas of the 2d Iowa infantry has been reinstated. Liquor selling in this district to civilians is to be allowed henceforth until midnight, instead of 3 o'clock p. m. The penalty of selling to soldiers during the forfeiture of their license until the end of the war.

Between fifty and seventy refugees are arriving daily from the south. They bring the most deplorable accounts of the condition of things in rebeldom. It cost one laboring man nearly \$500 Confederate scrip, which is about \$125 in gold, to transport himself, wife and three children, without baggage, from Richmond to Washington. There has been recently a great advance in price, greenbacks being 250 per cent. premium over Confederate money.

Cairo, March 16. After Gen. Tuttle had received instructions from Gen. Hurlbut at Memphis to direct Gen. Asboth to reinforce Fort Donelson, either by land or water, provided the reports that the rebels were in the vicinity proved true, the following dispatch was received at headquarters:

Col. Lowe has just received a dispatch from Col. Harding, dated yesterday, saying that the report that the rebels were near Fort Donelson, is unfounded.

WASHINGTON, March 16. Private advices received here some days ago fully corroborate the high expectations now being announced as to the result of Yazoo Pass movement, though it has thus far been believed that any report of the evacuation of Vicksburg was premature.

WASHINGTON, March 16. A dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated before Vicksburg, March 7th, says he has just made the signal agreed upon between himself and Commander Smith, who commands the naval portion of the Yazoo expedition, to be fired by the latter as soon as he succeeds in getting into the Yazoo river.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16. The bark Chapman, which was captured by officials, yesterday, and sent later to New York, was purchased here by secessionists. The prisoners confess that a full complement of men were to be taken aboard at a rendezvous down the coast. They hoped to capture the steamer Oregon, while en route for Mazatlan, transfer a portion of the Chapman's crew aboard, and then use the Oregon to help capture two California treasure steamers before the alarm reached San Francisco.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, March 18. By the steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, we have late and important advices from Central America and the U. S. of Columbia. A collision between the troops of Guatemala, under Pres. Corbin, and those of Salvador, under Gen. Barrios, took place on the 22d of February, near the city of San Salvador, and resulted, after two days' fighting, in the total defeat of the Guatemalan army, with the loss of four rifled guns and a considerable quantity of munitions, 300 killed, and a large number wounded. It is believed from present indications that five of the Central American states have become involved in a quarrel between Guatemala and Salvador.

News from the Bogota capital of New Grenada is to the effect that a national convention of all the states of Columbia met at Rio Negro, and that Mosquera had sent in his resignation as provisional president, accompanied by a history of his operations during the revolution. The convention appointed a council of five to carry on the government until a new constitution could be made and promulgated. Mosquera was continued as minister of war under the new arrangement.

No news from the lower South American states by this arrival.

WASHINGTON, March 17. Times' special.—One year certificates now falling due should be sent into the treasury at once for payment. They will be paid in gold. Interest accruing after maturity will not be paid.

The report brought by the last steamer from Europe of the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon to withdraw the French army from Mexico, is discredited in diplomatic circles here. On the other hand they thought the French army in Mexico would be largely augmented in the next ninety days. Such also is said to be the advice received by our government.

Tribune's special.—Official advices from Mexico to the 25th of February have been received. Forey's army, 20,000 strong, was resistance to the attack, which was the determination of the Mexicans to defend their country was as earnest as ever.

The Juárez government had ordered the governor of San Luis de Potosí to return to foreigners the money which had been raised by forced loans, and give whatever surplus satisfaction aggrieved parties justly demanded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 18. No news of importance. The enemy is massed on our right. All quiet along the river.

Special to Herald.—It is stated that a draft of 600,000 men will soon be ordered, and that arrangements have been made to enforce the conscription without difficulty.

Cairo, March 17. Special to Chicago Journal.—Sunday morning's papers from Memphis are without news. There seems to be a death-like hush respecting matters below the Mississippi, however, reports from the intelligence sources that all is going well.

It is again stated, by good authority, that we have captured sixteen transports in the Yazoo, and destroyed four or five others; also, that Yazoo City is in federal hands. I cannot say positively that this is true, but I believe it to be true. Should this turn out as reported, you need not be surprised to hear that Jackson, Miss., is ours, and that we hold Vicksburg in the hollow of our hands.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, March 18. Stocks a shade lower and dull. Gold 53 1/2.

Flour dull and heavy, 5c lower; 7.05a 7.10 for extra state; 7.40a 7.50 R. H. O. Wheat dull and heavy; 1.38a 1.40 spring; 1.30a 1.33 Milwaukee club; 1.70a 1.71 winter red. Corn heavy and lower; 90a 93c sound; 80a 89c unsound. Potatoes dull and drooping. Whiskey dull and heavy at 45 a 46c.

No official dispatches from Vicksburg have been received to-day by either department. It is officially regarded as certain that Vicksburg is or will be soon in our possession. The secretary of war repeatedly expressed the opinion that the great battle of the west, and is confident that they will result in the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Provisions have been made for Rosecrans' safety against a combined rebel attack, also against the invasion of Kentucky or Missouri. It is understood the rebels concede the capture of Yazoo City.

Gov. Gurley leaves for Cincinnati, to-morrow, and starts for Annapolis, June, General Fremont has gone to New York, his interview with the secretary of war having proved unsatisfactory.

The general land office here will grant, this week, to parties in California, grants for upwards of 6,000 acres of lands, among the most valuable in the state.

NEW YORK, March 18. The steamer Kangaroo took out to-day \$210,000 in specie.

From the Memphis Argus, March 13. The little steamer Capitola arrived at the foot of Union street yesterday forenoon, out from Young's Point since Sunday evening last. Although on her way twice the time required for the trip, she brings the latest news thus far received from below.

When the Capitola left Young's Point, everything was quiet, no Confederate gunboats or rams were anywhere near at hand; there had been no skirmishing, and a general death of news prevailed. The only cause of apprehension was the water, which was expected to rise at the rate of two inches in twenty-four hours. This state of affairs, and the prospect of worse, rendered good camping ground an exceedingly rare commodity.

The work on the Vicksburg canal has been prosecuted as vigorously as the wretched state of the weather would permit. The heavy rains and great depth of clayey mud in the channel rendered digging extremely difficult, and last night a heavy shower, which was a great work by a break in the levee or dam which had been constructed to keep the water from coming into the upper end of the canal until full preparations had been made for it. The continued rise in the river had caused water to wash away a portion of this earthwork and break over into the canal, which it rapidly filled. The Capitola's officers inform us that the break had filled the canal within a few feet of the levee. Nothing more can now be done toward completing the canal until the water is pumped out. This work will occupy some time. Only one of the steam pumps was at work when the Capitola left, but preparations were being made to bring the others into requisition.

On Saturday the lower end of the canal was again shelled by the batteries constructed on the Vicksburg side, as mentioned a few days since. Although there was a "long law," a few of the shells were dropped among the workmen. The firing resulted in the death of one man.

The high water has forced the soldiers to construct temporary levees between Young's Point and the other points occupied by the armies below Vicksburg on the Louisiana side. Embankments have been thrown up wherever required, and are being daily strengthened. The camping ground in the rear, although rendered tolerably dry by the rain, is still very wet, and the tops of the tents are even below the surface of the water on the other side of the levee. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent a "break," and none is apprehended.

As might be naturally expected there is still considerable sickness in the camps. Diarrhea, dysentery, pneumonia and other diseases incident to camp life, the climate, season, etc., prevail. Small-pox cases are still reported.

A gunboat expedition, consisting of the Lafayette and three or four other iron-clads, left Helena on Monday for White River. It was understood that the object of the expedition was the capture or destruction of a Confederate battery near Duval's Bluff. Of the result of the expedition nothing was known at Helena when the Capitola passed up.

The Yazoo Pass expedition has made considerable progress down the Yazoo, and is expected to reach the Mississippi in a few days. It is needless to state that the "reliable" statement of the other day, that the expedition had reached the Yazoo, and succeeded in destroying a number of transports, was simply base.

THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes: "It is now stated as a fact by those who profess to know, that the rebel attack upon Charleston will be made the present week; the assault will be opened by the iron clads, which are in perfect readiness, at the head of which will be the new iron sides. It is proposed to steam direct for the city, replying to the fire from the forts and fortifications as the vessels pass up, and if this is successful the city will be at our mercy. A demand for surrender will be made upon the authorities, and in the event of refusal the bombardment of the city will take place."

The above agrees with our own information, but whether correct or not, the event must determine.—New York Post.

Fernando Wood in a recent speech in Connecticut, says propositions of peace from the rebels were put into the hands of government last fall, they being of a character which could have been accepted with honor.—Recent advices from Washington deny pointedly that any such propositions were made.

[Advertisement.] Call for Herald's Little Gold Medal Safe. Agents want you to get it. If you do not get it, ask him to go to the wholesale agent, get a box, and try it. It is the best in the world. Do not be put off by any other. Use it instead of a safe. It is a great deal better. Most of the merchants have it. Their depot is

For the Daily Gazette.

Let Us Be United.

When the rebel army fired upon Fort Sumter nearly two years ago it aroused the latent patriotism of the country to such a degree that it seemed utterly impossible for the rebellion to go on uncontrolled any great length of time. Young men and old, forgotten of party, forgotten of life and all the ties of kindred and friends and all else, said love of country and of that glorious old flag that had waved its protecting folds in the breezes of every sea and over the inhabitable lands of the earth for many a year, rushed to the conflict. They were united and determined in their purpose to maintain the constitution and the laws, let the consequences be what they might. They seemed to realize the importance of sustaining the government in its hour of trial and maintaining the integrity of the Union of States. They plainly saw the result of disunion and sought to avert the danger and hand down to their posterity a government untarnished by time, a flag unsullied by any crime against the "unalienable rights of man." They saw the gigantic wrong of the slave institution seeking to be extended into territories dedicated to freedom, as well as over the broad-west and fertile plains of the great north-west. They realized for the first time the anxieties and fears of the Fathers, and determined to avert the threatened danger even at the sacrifice of that relic of a more semi-barbarous age. Who shall say that this was not true patriotism? Who shall dare to contend against justice and right, and impugn the motives of this noble band of freedom? Where is the man that loves slavery better than the Union, and is willing to sacrifice honor, life and the peaceful pursuits of life to sustain it?

If there be found any so unconscious of the great crime against God and humanity that slavery originates and seeks to perpetuate, then indeed will I show you a man devoid of wisdom, estranged from that "charity that knows no evil," and an enemy to all the more refined feelings of a heart radiant with patriotism, love of country, and the enduring veneration for the Almighty: a man who prefers to see ruin, anarchy, and despotism usurp the place of free institutions and the manifold blessings arising from them; one who would sell his birth-right for a few pieces of silver and barter away his chances for a happy reunion in the world to come for a more diminutive recompense than Peter received for betraying the Saviour. I pray that there is not one so base, so lost to all sense of right and justice, so devoid of reason and of every principle that makes the man and the patriot. I hope and trust that no one's fealty to party is stronger and more potent than fealty to government; that there is none who would desire civil war in the north with all its horrors, its devastation, misery and death. Then let us reason together, let us unite, one and all, having but one object in view, viz: the suppression of the rebellion and asserting the supremacy of government over every foot of soil belonging to it, and if slavery must perish, as of right it should, as an incident of the means required to end quickly and surely the fratricidal strife, then indeed let it perish, now and forever. History will do us justice, guided by the true and faithful pen of the future historian. The world will look on with admiration and stand back paralyzed at the upward and onward flight of our star of destiny. Let reason control us, let virtue guide us and liberty sustain us on our way to peace, happiness and greatness, remembering that—

"It is not laborious mounds, who shall stand unmolested here, Nor deep bays with broad armed ports, Where, contemplating the storms, secure rich navigators, Nor fair cities with spires and towers crowned, Nor where lowly business waits perfume to pride, That constitutes the state, But men, high minded men, Who shall stand united here, and know their rights, And knowing dare maintain them."

It is said that the notorious Fernando Wood is bankrupt in purse—a receiver having been appointed over his estate. Alleged cause: general bad management, and particularly unsuccessful real estate speculations, and excessive expenditures in trying to get the Albany election to the United States senate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE house hereafter occupied as my residence is offered for rent. Apply at the drug store of Tallman & Collins. HENRY PALMER.

HOUSE WANTED!

TO rent, a small cottage containing six or seven rooms, centrally located in a good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed \$125 or 150, six or twelve months paid in advance if desired. Address: J. A. STURTEVANT, 600 STURTEVANT Post Office.

DISOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. A. Sturtevant and J. A. Sturtevant is dissolved February 5th, 1863. The business of the firm will be continued by J. A. Sturtevant. J. A. STURTEVANT.

HOTEL PRICES.

THE undersigned, Hotel Keepers of the city of Janesville and vicinity, jointly and severally agree to charge the following prices:

One horse and buggy, 50c; two horses and buggy, 75c; three horses and buggy, 1.00; four horses and buggy, 1.25; five horses and buggy, 1.50; six horses and buggy, 1.75; seven horses and buggy, 2.00; eight horses and buggy, 2.25; nine horses and buggy, 2.50; ten horses and buggy, 2.75; eleven horses and buggy, 3.00; twelve horses and buggy, 3.25; thirteen horses and buggy, 3.50; fourteen horses and buggy, 3.75; fifteen horses and buggy, 4.00; sixteen horses and buggy, 4.25; seventeen horses and buggy, 4.50; eighteen horses and buggy, 4.75; nineteen horses and buggy, 5.00; twenty horses and buggy, 5.25; twenty-one horses and buggy, 5.50; twenty-two horses and buggy, 5.75; twenty-three horses and buggy, 6.00; twenty-four horses and buggy, 6.25; twenty-five horses and buggy, 6.50; twenty-six horses and buggy, 6.75; twenty-seven horses and buggy, 7.00; twenty-eight horses and buggy, 7.25; twenty-nine horses and buggy, 7.50; thirty horses and buggy, 7.75; thirty-one horses and buggy, 8.00; thirty-two horses and buggy, 8.25; thirty-three horses and buggy, 8.50; thirty-four horses and buggy, 8.75; thirty-five horses and buggy, 9.00; thirty-six horses and buggy, 9.25; thirty-seven horses and buggy, 9.50; thirty-eight horses and buggy, 9.75; thirty-nine horses and buggy, 10.00; forty horses and buggy, 10.25; forty-one horses and buggy, 10.50; forty-two horses and buggy, 10.75; forty-three horses and buggy, 11.00; forty-four horses and buggy, 11.25; forty-five horses and buggy, 11.50; forty-six horses and buggy, 11.75; forty-seven horses and buggy, 12.00; forty-eight horses and buggy, 12.25; forty-nine horses and buggy, 12.50; fifty horses and buggy, 12.75; fifty-one horses and buggy, 13.00; fifty-two horses and buggy, 13.25; fifty-three horses and buggy, 13.50; fifty-four horses and buggy, 13.75; fifty-five horses and buggy, 14.00; fifty-six horses and buggy, 14.25; fifty-seven horses and buggy, 14.50; fifty-eight horses and buggy, 14.75; fifty-nine horses and buggy, 15.00; sixty horses and buggy, 15.25; sixty-one horses and buggy, 15.50; sixty-two horses and buggy, 15.75; sixty-three horses and buggy, 16.00; sixty-four horses and buggy, 16.25; sixty-five horses and buggy, 16.50; sixty-six horses and buggy, 16.75; sixty-seven horses and buggy, 17.00; sixty-eight horses and buggy, 17.25; sixty-nine horses and buggy, 17.50; seventy horses and buggy, 17.75; seventy-one horses and buggy, 18.00; seventy-two horses and buggy, 18.25; seventy-three horses and buggy, 18.50; seventy-four horses and buggy, 18.75; seventy-five horses and buggy, 19.00; seventy-six horses and buggy, 19.25; seventy-seven horses and buggy, 19.50; seventy-eight horses and buggy, 19.75; seventy-nine horses and buggy, 20.00; eighty horses and buggy, 20.25; eighty-one horses and buggy, 20.50; eighty-two horses and buggy, 20.75; eighty-three horses and buggy, 21.00; eighty-four horses and buggy, 21.25; eighty-five horses and buggy, 21.50; eighty-six horses and buggy, 21.75; eighty-seven horses and buggy, 22.00; eighty-eight horses and buggy, 22.25; eighty-nine horses and buggy, 22.50; ninety horses and buggy, 22.75; ninety-one horses and buggy, 23.00; ninety-two horses and buggy, 23.25; ninety-three horses and buggy, 23.50; ninety-four horses and buggy, 23.75; ninety-five horses and buggy, 24.00; ninety-six horses and buggy, 24.25; ninety-seven horses and buggy, 24.50; ninety-eight horses and buggy, 24.75; ninety-nine horses and buggy, 25.00; one hundred horses and buggy, 25.25; one hundred and one horses and buggy, 25.50; one hundred and two horses and buggy, 25.75; one hundred and three horses and buggy, 26.00; one hundred and four horses and buggy, 26.25; one hundred and five horses and buggy, 26.50; one hundred and six horses and buggy, 26.75; one hundred and seven horses and buggy, 27.00; one hundred and eight horses and buggy, 27.25; one hundred and nine horses and buggy, 27.50; one hundred and ten horses and buggy, 27.75; one hundred and eleven horses and buggy, 28.00; one hundred and twelve horses and buggy, 28.25; one hundred and thirteen horses and buggy, 28.50; one hundred and fourteen horses and buggy, 28.75; one hundred and fifteen horses and buggy, 29.00; one hundred and sixteen horses and buggy, 29.25; one hundred and seventeen horses and buggy, 29.50; one hundred and eighteen horses and buggy, 29.75; one hundred and nineteen horses and buggy, 30.00; one hundred and twenty horses and buggy, 30.25; one hundred and twenty-one horses and buggy, 30.50; one hundred and twenty-two horses and buggy, 30.75; one hundred and twenty-three horses and buggy, 31.00; one hundred and twenty-four horses and buggy, 31.25; one hundred and twenty-five horses and buggy, 31.50; one hundred and twenty-six horses and buggy, 31.75; one hundred and twenty-seven horses and buggy, 32.00; one hundred and twenty-eight horses and buggy, 32.25; one hundred and twenty-nine horses and buggy, 32.50; one hundred and thirty horses and buggy, 32.75; one hundred and thirty-one horses and buggy, 33.00; one hundred and thirty-two horses and buggy, 33.25; one hundred and thirty-three horses and buggy, 33.50; one hundred and thirty-four horses and buggy, 33.75; one hundred and thirty-five horses and buggy, 34.00; one hundred and thirty-six horses and buggy, 34.25; one hundred and thirty-seven horses and buggy, 34.50; one hundred and thirty-eight horses and buggy, 34.75; one hundred and thirty-nine horses and buggy, 35.00; one hundred and forty horses and buggy, 35.25; one hundred and forty-one horses and buggy, 35.50; one hundred and forty-two horses and buggy, 35.75; one hundred and forty-three horses and buggy, 36.00; one hundred and forty-four horses and buggy, 36.25; one hundred and forty-five horses and buggy, 36.50; one hundred and forty-six horses and buggy, 36.75; one hundred and forty-seven horses and buggy, 37.00; one hundred and forty-eight horses and buggy, 37.25; one hundred and forty-nine horses and buggy, 37.50; one hundred and fifty horses and buggy, 37.75; one hundred and fifty-one horses and buggy, 38.00; one hundred and fifty-two horses and buggy, 38.25; one hundred and fifty-three horses and buggy, 38.50; one hundred and fifty-four horses and buggy, 38.75; one hundred and fifty-five horses and buggy, 39.00; one hundred and fifty-six horses and buggy, 39.25; one hundred and fifty-seven horses and buggy, 39.50; one hundred and fifty-eight horses and buggy, 39.75; one hundred and fifty-nine horses and buggy, 40.00; one hundred and sixty horses and buggy, 40.25; one hundred and sixty-one horses and buggy, 40.50; one hundred and sixty-two horses and buggy, 40.75; one hundred and sixty-three horses and buggy, 41.00; one hundred and sixty-four horses and buggy, 41.25; one hundred and sixty-five horses and buggy, 41.50; one hundred and sixty-six horses and buggy, 41.75; one hundred and sixty-seven horses and buggy, 42.00; one hundred and sixty-eight horses and buggy, 42.25; one hundred and sixty-nine horses and buggy, 42.50; one hundred and seventy horses and buggy, 42.75; one hundred and seventy-one horses and buggy, 43.00; one hundred and seventy-two horses and buggy, 43.25; one hundred and seventy-three horses and buggy, 43.50; one hundred and seventy-four horses and buggy, 43.75; one hundred and seventy-five horses and buggy, 44.00; one hundred and seventy-six horses and buggy, 44.25; one hundred and seventy-seven horses and buggy, 44.50; one hundred and seventy-eight horses and buggy, 44.75; one hundred and seventy-nine horses and buggy, 45.00; one hundred and eighty horses and buggy, 45.25; one hundred and eighty-one horses and buggy, 45.50; one hundred and eighty-two horses and buggy, 45.75; one hundred and eighty-three horses and buggy, 46.00; one hundred and eighty-four horses and buggy, 46.25; one hundred and eighty-five horses and buggy, 46.50; one hundred and eighty-six horses and buggy, 46.75; one hundred and eighty-seven horses and buggy, 47.00; one hundred and eighty-eight horses and buggy, 47.25; one hundred and eighty-nine horses and buggy, 47.50; one hundred and ninety horses and buggy,

English, French and American.
TOOTH BRUSHES,
 English, French and American.
NAIL BRUSHES,
 Infants' Brushes,
 very fine French.
DRESSING COMBS,
BATHING TOWELS,
SPONGES,
 for the Bath, also for Infants.
FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS,
POMADES, HAIR OILS,
FINE COLOGNES,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
 TALLMAN & OILINGS,
 Perfumery.
Artists' Materials
 A LARGE supply laid on hand at
 62-64 N. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!
 ADVICE: arrive at Wall Paper. We have in stock
 and are receiving the largest assortment and the
 styles of Wall Paper ever brought to this city.
 Remember that we are at least 20 cents below
 a house in the city on these goods
 Feb. 13th, 1863. O. J. DEARFOLLO
Cash Paid
FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS
 The Hardware Store of
 NEWSPAPER

The pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of court made and rendered in the afternoon on the 21 day of December, 1890, at Cassport, a referee duly appointed for said court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Casino city of Jonesville, in said county, on

THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following real estate situate in the city of Janesville and State of Wisconsin, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) of lot number one (1) of Mitchell's addition, being twenty-two (22) feet in width and one hundred and ten (110) feet in length to the recorded plat of said subdivision.

[illegible]

Y^e are hereby notified that a warrant has been issued by the sheriff of said county, to satisfy the demands of the said county, amounting to forty-one dollars and no parts, for the peace in and for said county, at the date of the said warrant, to wit: on the 10th day of October, 1864, at the county, judgment against you and your jointly said heirs, for the sum of \$41.00.

JAS^S H. HORACE CHAMBERLAIN

CHOUTEAU COUNTY, FOR
Kenry & Whiton, p^lts, ag^ts. Bishops

In pursuance and by virtue of the above recited warrant, the said county and said rendered in the said county, to wit: on the 10th day of October, 1864, at the county, judgment against you and your jointly said heirs, for the sum of \$41.00.

JAS^S H. HORACE CHAMBERLAIN

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

